



STORM WROUGHT FEARFUL HAVOC.

The Loss of Life and Property Was Terrible.

STORIES OF DISASTER.

New Accounts of Vessels Ashore are Received Almost Hourly.

THE DEATH LIST IS UNKNOWN,

But Every Account Received Adds to the Number—Twenty-Seven Vessels Wrecked in the Neighborhood of Provincetown, Mass., Alone—Many Wrecked Crews Picked Up.

BOSTON, November 29.—The passing hours do not bring an end to the reports of wrecks and loss of life up and down the New England coast as the outcome of Sunday's terrific storm—such a one as New England never heard before. From Cape Cod the most terrible accounts of ruin and death are coming, and of these the loss of the steamer Portland—a side-wheeler plying between Boston and Portland—with all on board, nearly one hundred souls, overhauled all. The graveyard of the coast—the treacherous bars and rips on the outside of Cape Cod—has claimed victims without number. Miles and miles of coast line are piled high with wreckage, most of which is ground so fine by the waves that identification of hapless craft is impossible.

NO COMMUNICATION.

As the fury of the wind was as great on the bleak sand-hills which make up the cape, it will be many hours before all places are heard from. Telegraph wires are down, and the railroad is cut off by the snowdrifts, and this feature is distressing, as much suffering from cold and hunger must ensue among the poorer people in the nearby hamlets.

Tonight the only means of reaching Cape Cod is by steamer across Massachusetts Bay, a dangerous voyage, as the sea is yet boisterous.

Word from Provincetown tells of nearly thirty total wrecks, with the number of lives lost unknown.

Many are reported slightly along Vineyard Sound, so far as means of communication is concerned.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION.

The best summing up of the disasters in that section is made by the Herald, which reports that the cutter Dexter, which has cruised along shore all day, has seen that in Vineyard Haven hulls are piled upon the shore and that the vessels which are afloat seem mere shells. The Dexter reports that several of the boats have been wrecked, and that the crews are in a state of distress. In two schooners sunk off Menemsha Point, and two big ones sunk abreast of Presque Isle. The fate of their crews is unknown. Two wrecking steamers are around the Point, ashore on Sow and Pigs Reef.

SEVENTY-SEVEN VESSELS.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., November 29.—Twenty-seven vessels were driven ashore and wrecked in this neighborhood. From the majority of these the crews were saved, although several lives were lost. Four or five of the wrecks were coasters and the rest were fishing boats. Four life-boats and a lobster hatchery floated at Beach Point.

Several vessels were driven ashore and wrecked, and the crews are in a state of distress. In two schooners sunk off Menemsha Point, and two big ones sunk abreast of Presque Isle. The fate of their crews is unknown. Two wrecking steamers are around the Point, ashore on Sow and Pigs Reef.

A METROPOLITAN LINER.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The steamer Herman Winters, of the Metropolitan Line, arrived to-day with the captain and crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner E. M. Dyer, which foundered off the Cape Cod coast on the Saturday night. When sighted by the Winters the captain and crew of sixteen men were rescued.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., Nov. 29.—Three lives were lost in the wreck of the schooner Addie Sawyer, from Calais, Me., to New York, with lumber, which was wrecked on the north side of the island. The dead were Captain John Cook, Annette, and Leonard Ashby.

A RESCUED CREW.

GLoucester, MASS., Nov. 29.—The schooner Hiram Lowell, Captain Henry Nelson, arrived to-day from the shore fishing grounds, and brings the rescued crew of the British schooner Narcissus, Captain Wm. McIntosh, from Boston, for a general cargo. Captain McIntosh brings a story of terrible experience and of great heroism on the part of the rescuers.

PLINY SAVED.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., Nov. 29.—The Guernsey Life-Saving Station picked up the body of a man this morning. A fishing schooner was wrecked off Beach Point, and the crew of the station went on her rescue. A fishing schooner was wrecked off Beach Point, and the crew of the station went on her rescue.

PASSING THREE WRECKERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamer Comanche, from Jacksonville, and Charleston, reached port about ten hours late, owing to the storm. The Comanche is a small steamer, and the Charleston is a large one. Both were damaged by the storm.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, MASS., Nov. 29.—The steamer Pentagone, from New York for Bangor, passed here at 4 P. M. Saturday.

BANGOR, MAINE, Nov. 29.—Steamer Pentagone, from New York, is overdue at this port.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

The Captain and Crew of a Lumber Schooner Tell a Story of the Storm.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Captain S. S. Hewitt and seven men rescued from the schooner D. K. Baker, which was abandoned in a sinking condition, were brought to port to-night. Captain Hewitt reports that he sailed from Charleston, S. C., November 18th, with lumber. All went well until Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, off Long Branch, N. J., when the wind came from the northeast and blew very hard. "Set up" for reply. One of the wounded died after calling for water in the way. He added that after being ten days at Siboney he went on board the City of Washington and was there treated very well. The opportunity for surgical attention on the vessel was excellent.

The board adjourned until 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AN APPALLING OCEAN DISASTER.

The Steamer Portland Wrecked in the Storm.

ALL ON BOARD LOST.

The Crew and Passengers Numbered Ninety-Six Souls.

THIRTY-FOUR BODIES RECOVERED

A Large Quantity of Wreckage Washed Ashore—Details of the Disaster Hard to Get as All Communication Destroyed by Sunday's Storm.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

A Three Master, Name Unknown, is Ashore Off Cape Cod.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 29.—A special to The Herald from Highland Light says:

"A large three-master schooner, name unknown, is ashore on Peaked Hill Bar. Two sailors and one passenger were saved. The captain and two women were lost. The schooner was from Provincetown, and was picked up by the steamer Longfellow. The schooner was dismantled and the fate of the crew is unknown."

"The three-master schooner Lexington, of Machias, Me., is lost. The Hartford Dredging Company's plant is gone."

BLOCK ISLAND A WRECK.

The Hotels Are Destroyed and the Entire Fishing Fleet is Lost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A special to the Evening World from Providence, R. I., says:

"Block Island has been heard from for the first time since the blizzard began. The island is a wreck, hotels being shattered and vessels torn to pieces by the storm. The entire fishing fleet of twenty-four vessels is a total loss."

"The three-master schooner Lexington, of Machias, Me., is lost. The Hartford Dredging Company's plant is gone."

DAMAGE TO TRUCK.

The Charleston Region Suffered Severely from the Cold Snap.

ATLANTA, GA., November 29.—A special to the Constitution from Charleston (S. C.) says: Reports received here from the truck farming region above Charleston show that the business was damaged to the extent of \$100,000 by the frost and cold weather which prevailed during Saturday and Sunday. All of the truck crop was lost. The vegetables were badly put behind by the cold snap in October, and since then the season has been so damp and cold that vegetation was delayed. All of the crop for miles up the river was cut down. The truck crop was turned and strawberries are the only things left.

ANXIETY IN NORFOLK.

It is Feared That Much Damage Has Been Done to Craft from There.

NORFOLK, VA., November 29.—News of the storm comes in slowly, but it is feared here that when all is known there will be a large crop of disasters to shipping—homing or carrying from this port. During the last week in the neighborhood of the harbor, the large steamer Oregon, bound for New York, was driven ashore and wrecked. The crew of the Oregon were saved, but the vessel was a total loss. The crew of the Oregon were saved, but the vessel was a total loss.

The large General McClelland arrived in the harbor to-day with both anchors gone, and the large steamer Oregon, bound for New York, was driven ashore and wrecked. The crew of the Oregon were saved, but the vessel was a total loss. The crew of the Oregon were saved, but the vessel was a total loss.

Several fishing smacks and punys are reported to be ashore and wrecked.

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE COMMISSION NOW IN BOSTON.

They are Still Grinding Out the Same Old Grist—The Story of Mismanagement Refreshed.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 29.—The War Investigation Commission began its hearings in Boston to-day, all the members being present except Colonel Denby. General McCook acted as president.

Leonard W. Johnson, of North Cambridge, a contract nurse, was the first witness. His testimony bore on the treatment of sick passengers on board the City of Berlin, by which steamer he returned from Porto Rico, having notified that he was relieved from duty.

Johnson testified that no one was taken on board the City of Berlin who was not able to take care of himself, but in spite of that he and a Mr. Sanderson were ordered to attend to the sick passengers. They were sick. Their orders were to keep all at work under penalty of being themselves, as well as the delinquents, placed in irons.

Dr. Brackett, of the Massachusetts All Association, though they are not medical men, were, however, almost no prepared food, or any kind of food for convalescents.

TWO MORE VICTIMS.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., November 29.—Two bodies that came ashore at Highland Light, and are supposed to be from the Portland, have been brought here. One is that of a well-dressed man with light hair and mustache, height, five feet nine inches, weight, 150 pounds. He wore a black suit and overcoat, white shirt with gold studs, light blue tie and tan shoes. A trunk key and a state-room key, No. 75, gold watch, gold ring, three dollars in money and two handkerchiefs (one marked "W") in corners were found about his person. The other body was that of a woman with only bones and stockings on, age, about forty years; weight, about 175 pounds; light hair; about five feet nine inches tall.

BLANCO SAILS.

He Will Leave Havana This Morning on the Steamer Villaverde.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—J. M. Marshall Blanco, it is expected, will go on board the steamer Villaverde this evening shortly before midnight, and the steamer will probably leave for Spain early in the morning. Two companies of the Otumba Battalion embarked on the Villaverde this afternoon. This evening the Spanish steamer Covadonga sailed with two batteries of artillery, the Gerona Squadron of cavalry and the Fifth Battalion of Infantry, a total of 1,500 men.

Waring Fund Grows.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Subscriptions to the fund for the benefit of the widow of Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., formerly commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department of this city, to-day amounting to \$2,322.

WHITE MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK.

An Important Meeting of Brotherhood Men.

ROAD TO THE ENGINE

On the Southern Highways Shall Be Open to White Men Alone.

"COLORED GENTLEMEN" FIREMEN

White Firemen Asking for Higher Wages Told That These Would Be Glad to Fill Their Places—This State of Things Would Raise a Greater Storm Than That in North Carolina.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 29.—Special.

The first union public meeting of the railroad brotherhoods, held at the Academy of Music here to-night, proved to be of even greater importance than was anticipated. It transpired during the address of Grand Master Frank P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, that one of the chief purposes of the meeting of the brotherhoods was to begin a campaign in advocacy of white supremacy in the railway service.

NO THREATS INTENDED.

Mr. Sargent said that no violation of law was intended and no threats were meant, but that the white men of the South believed that the avenue to the engine should be open to white men alone, and these claimed the right to man the engines upon the highways of southern commerce. He said that the railway firemen who were paid in some sections of the South \$2 a month, when they asked for higher wages, had been told that "colored gentlemen" could be secured who would work for \$1. The speaker said that if this state of things continued, more murders would be heard than could be heard now in the Carolinas.

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

He said that the South needed a civilization of intellectual working men under the flag which has now crossed the sea. Other meetings would be held, he said, and agitation continued until the purpose of the firemen was accomplished. There were other speakers, among them the members of Norfolk and Portsmouth: Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and others. Among them were Grand Master P. H. Moore, of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen; Grand Chief Walker V. Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers; and representatives of Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Although the weather was very inclement the attendance was large. The absence of railway officials was remarked by some of the speakers.

NO MIXED SCHOOLS.

An Illinois Jury Decides Against Negroes Who Demand Them.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 29.—The celebrated Alton School case was to-day decided by a jury in the Circuit Court at Edwardsville, Ill., against the colored people, who had protested against separate schools, because of a new order issued by the school authorities of Alton, Ill., to which it had been referred. The jury assigned to different public schools, the colored people resented this, and refused to send their children to school. Finally Scott Bibbs, a colored man, whose children had been attending school, brought mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court of Illinois against the Mayor and School Board of Alton, to compel them to admit his children to the Washington School, which is nearest, and the most convenient to his place of residence. He claimed that colored children were discriminated against. When the case came to trial in Madison County Circuit Court, to which it had been referred, the defense contended that the colored children in Alton have the same opportunities for securing an education as the whites, and that no discrimination had been resorted to. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Reports of Sub-Commissions Considered—Changes in the Personnel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The United States Industrial Commission resumed to-day after a recess of about ten days. The members present were Senator Charles McNamara, Representative Garfield, Representative Bell, Mr. A. L. Harris, Mr. J. L. Kennedy. The session of the commission was devoted to consideration of the reports of the several sub-commissions, which are to be acted upon by the full commission before being promulgated. Rearrangement was made of the personnel of the sub-commissions, so that they were as follows:

On Transportation—Phillips, Mallory, Lorimer, Harris and Kennedy.

On Agriculture and Agricultural Labor—Harris, Kyle, Mantle, Gardner and Conner.

On Conditions of Labor and Capital Employed in Manufacturing and General Business—Smythe, Penrose, Livingston, North and Parrish.

On Conditions of Labor and Capital Employed in Mining—Daniel, Otten, Kennedy and Hatchford.

A HUNG JURY.

No Verdict in the Case of the San Francisco Soldier Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The jury in the case of Walter Rosser, the Tennessee soldier, who on September 12th shot and killed Henry Hildebrandt, a civilian while under the influence of liquor, which had been dropped, have been unable to agree, six jurors being for conviction and three for acquittal. The other six jurors favoring absolute acquittal. The young man will have his second trial next week.

A Narrow Escape.

MADEIRA, Nov. 29.—A bomb containing 100 pounds of powder and nails, capable of doing terrible damage, was found in the harbor here this morning. The fuse had been lit—but it had not burned.

FORMULATING PEACE TREATY.

The Work Will Now Be Plain Sailing.

REVIVAL OF TREATIES

Articles for Restoration of the Old Agreements to Be Submitted.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

Some Uncertainty Exists as to Their Attitude—Our Government Doesn't Anticipate Any Serious Trouble The Forces We Have There Are Ample for Any Probable Emergency.

PARIS, November 29.—The secretaries

of the two Peace Commissions—Messrs. Moore and Ojeda—began their joint task of formulating the articles of the peace treaty at 3 o'clock this afternoon, as directed by their respective commissions at yesterday's conference. This work will be easy and rapid as to the relinquishment and cession referred to in the protocol, the terms of which document will be transferred bodily to the treaty.

INTENTATIVE ARTICLES.

The secretaries, moreover, will embody tentative articles for discussion on Wednesday, the subject of the religious freedom of the Philippine Islands, a naval station for the United States in the same group, cable landing rights at other points within Spain's jurisdiction, the release of the insurrectionists prisoners and the revival of the treaties broken by the war.

THE COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL TREATY OF 1856 will be revived, to be replaced by the treaty of 1856, for the settlement of certain claims, will be revived; the treaty of 1857, providing for extradition, will be revived; the trade-mark treaty of 1881 will be revived, and the supplemental extradition treaty of 1882 will be revived, in addition to several *modus vivendi* agreements.

FOR DISCUSSION TO-DAY.

It is expected that the secretaries will submit the treaty articles at the joint session to-morrow, when all the other points for negotiation will be discussed. Thus the commissions to-morrow will have before them the entire treaty for amendment, approval or rejection.

On all points outside of the protocol there will be friendly negotiations only. Spain, having the right to name the prices she wants for her territory and to reject or accept the American's offer. The Spaniards, no less than the Americans, are now anxious to conclude the business which brought them here.

THE DEATH READY.

As the result of the work of Mr. Moore and Ojeda, the draft of the articles embodying the protocol agreements was completed this evening. It will be presented to the two commissions to-morrow in the morning at their separate sessions and in the afternoon at the joint session, when it will receive final consideration. There will be little delay on these articles.

Mr. Moore will also submit to-morrow to the United States Commissioners the subjects to be presented to the Spaniards for negotiation. These for convenience and great dispatch are being drafted into the form of articles.

PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

The release of the Spanish prisoners held by Spain will go into the protocol agreements. It having been already agreed that Spain is to release them upon the United States undertaking to secure the release of Spanish prisoners in the hands of Aguinaldo.

This question is so intimately related to the peace treaty that it has been removed from the subjects that are matters of negotiation and has been embodied in the articles containing the protocol agreements.

SAGASTA AFFECTED.

MADRID, November 29.—Senator Sagasta showed much emotion on learning that the Spanish Commissioners in Paris had formally agreed to sign the treaty of peace on the United States conditions, but he assured his friends that he was convinced he had adopted the best course in the interests of the country and the monarchy, adding that the news had lifted a great weight from his mind of the people.

The Bank of Spain has made a fresh advance to the government of 60,000,000 pesetas to cover the expense of re-equipping the Spanish troops in the Philippines and the Antilles.

The republican papers violently attack both the government and the Americans.

WILL ASSUME THE BURDEN.

LONDON, November 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Senator Sagasta asserts that if the United States insists upon Spain paying the Cuban and Philippine debts she will honor her signature to the excessive debt and resources and the government will not refuse to accept this burden.

THEY FEARED US.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Cologne Gazette says: International envy has prevented Europe from opposing the excessive demands of the United States upon Spain. Although they might have protested richly by the situation, the Powers feared to make a bitter enemy of America, with the consequent closing of their markets if they opposed the annexation of the Philippines.

Other German papers argue that the United States would never have dared to impose such conditions had it not been for England's support.

The conclusion of an Anglo-American agreement, giving the two Powers the virtual control of the far East question, intensifies the bitterness.

It is believed that Great Britain will get Chin Shan as compensation, and both England and America are suspected of having some disagreeable surprise in store.

ELEMENTS OF DANGER.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Temps says: From the outset the Americans have not cotinued on the principle to take it or leave it and have covered their claims by a sort of sanctity.

Continuing the Temps says: "If the triumph, to call it so, is complete, may it not contain grave elements of danger and anxiety to the Americans?"

OFFICIALLY ADVISED.

Chairman Day Telegraphs the Department—Speculation as to Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The government has been officially advised of the successful termination of the peace negotiations with Spain. A cablegram to this effect, which has been received from Chairman Day, was read at to-day's Cabinet meeting by the Secretary of State.

By the terms of the treaty, which will be signed during the present week, Spain surrenders to the United States her sovereignty in the Philippine archipelago and Guam Island, one of the Ladrones group. In lieu of all claims to indemnity the United States will pay Spain the sum of \$20,000,000 in gold, or its equivalent.

TO BUY AN ISLAND.

Before returning to the United States our Peace Commissioners will secure from the Spanish representatives, if possible, a proposition for the sale to the United States of Siang Lian, an island one of the Philippines, situated some distance east and south of Luzon, for a cable station. Should Spain, however, decline to sell the island for a reasonable sum the matter will be dropped, for the present at least. The possible cession of this island and no pressure will be brought to bear to induce Spain to part with it.

A large part of the time at to-day's Cabinet meeting was consumed in the discussion of the new customs tariff which is to be put into operation in all parts of Cuba as soon as the United States takes formal possession.

NOW FOR AGUINALDO.

The apprehension which manifested itself some time ago over the attitude of Aguinaldo and the Philippine insurgents has not entirely disappeared, though the administration believes they will accept the situation without any conflict with the United States. The matter was discussed at the meeting to-day, and some of the views expressed indicated a possibility that the insurgents may yet have to be dealt with.

On the whole, however, the President expects that serious trouble with Aguinaldo will be avoided but at the same time has guarded against an outbreak by taking precautionary measures. The American force already in occupation of part of the Philippines is regarded as altogether adequate to cope with any emergency that may arise. The future government of the islands came up incidentally, and Secretary Alger made some suggestions as to details of a military government of the islands.

STRICT CENSORSHIP.

Special Severity in Spain as to Newspaper Articles on the Peace Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard telegraphing Monday by way of the Spanish frontier, says:

"The government, apprehensive as to the effects of signing the peace treaty, has ordered the military and civil authorities to maintain the greatest vigilance over telegrams and telephones. A strict censorship of newspapers is continued throughout the country and special severity is shown with respect to articles alluding to the peace negotiations."

CARLIST SPREADING.

"Unfavorable official sources have been received, even from the Carlists, concerning the Carlist propaganda and preparations, which are decidedly assuming serious proportions. El Epoca says that Carlist propaganda is being spread in Biscay, but in Guipúzcoa, a Basque province bordering on France, and in places hitherto tranquil."

"The Bilbao papers report official precautions there owing to the smuggling of munitions."

Other papers assert that the Carlists are openly offering in Madrid and elsewhere commissions for officers and daily pay at three pesetas for volunteers. There is much anxiety in Madrid and political circles lest the Carlists seize the opportunity which is presented by the profound disappointment of the country at the loss of the Philippines after the government had unwisely led the nation to believe the insubordination would be repressed. The Carlists do not conceal their intention to issue a manifesto though the government had issued orders for the severe repression of any disturbance."

NOT SUCCESSFUL.

Many noted civil and military Carlist leaders have been abroad for some time and there is no doubt the Carlists have collected funds in Spain, if not abroad. I am assured, however, that their propaganda in the army has been unsuccessful even among the soldiers. The Carlists expected to become willing recruits."

PARIS, Nov. 29.—M. Jaurès, the Socialist deputy, insists that M. Dupuy told him that Captain Lebrun had made the alleged confession and he defies the Premier to disprove this. Comte Esterhazy, it is rumored, has received orders for a lecturing tour in the United States.

ANOTHER RIOT OF
NEGRO SOLDIERS.

One Shot Dead While Attacking a Saloon in Macon, Which Would Not Serve Them Drinks.

MACON, GA., Nov. 29.—Special.—The races are excited here. Negro soldier Will Kemlin, Third North Carolina, was shot to death this afternoon while with several companions he was attacking a saloon-keeper, who had refused to sell him a drink.

His comrades ran, but others soon came up to take a hand. Whites interfered, and with the assistance of provost guards, kept order.

UGLY THREATS.

The negroes in town threatened destruction of residences and women and children, because negroes are not given their rights. The white men armed themselves and watched as closely that nothing has been done. As all the negroes have been run into camp, it is likely that all will be quiet.

(By Associated Press.)

MACON, GA., Nov. 29.—Rumor has been rife in the city to-night that the negro soldiers of the Third North Carolina Regiment are threatened with destruction of camp and destroy the city, and much uneasiness has been felt both by citizens and soldiers.

CAUSE OF THE RIOT.

The excitement among the negro soldiers was caused by the shooting of Private Will Kemlin, of Company F, Third North Carolina, by W. S. Simmons, proprietor of a saloon. Kemlin is thought to be fatally wounded. He went to Simmons' bar and called for a drink; on being told that the bar was for white people only, he became enraged and finally abused a brother of the proprietor, who struck him with a bottle. Kemlin went away, but shortly afterward returned with four or five negro soldiers and started toward young Simmons, calling him a vile name. W. S. Simmons, keeping his brother in peril, shot Kemlin in the breast. The other negroes ran off. Simmons is in jail.

Esterhazy Has Sailed.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Journal reaffirms the report that Major Count Esterhazy has sailed for America. This dispatch, which was embargoed at Brussels, is a reliable one.

THE LYCHING.

The facts of the lynching, for which this indictment was found, which was peculiarly revolting, will be recalled by The Times readers.

Lee Puckett, a half-witted young white man, on the 13th of September last, was said to have attempted to criminally assault a young lady of Patrick county. He was arrested and taken before a magistrate's court for trial. While the case was in progress he was taken from the officers by a mob and shot to death. His lynching was one of most unsavory reputation, at least two of them having served terms in the State prison.

AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.

The victim of the lynching, Puckett, had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum and had escaped. He had been once acquitted of a charge of housebreaking on the ground of insanity, and as the offense with which he was charged this time was undoubtedly that of a crazy man he would in all probability have been again acquitted.

MUCH INTEREST.

The outcome of the trial will be watched with much interest, as it is a rare thing that the accessories to a lynching are identified, and rarer still that they are ever called to answer for their violation of the law.

SWIFT VENGEANCE.

A Kentucky Murderer Caught and Shot to Death by a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 29.—A special to the Globe Democrat from New Madrid, Mo., tells of the murder on Friday of Alexander Lion, a farmer with several motherless children, living across the river at Madrid Bend, which is partly in Fulton county, Ky., and Lake county, Tenn. Two negroes, names unknown, who had been hired by Lion to row him across the river, murdered the farmer, robbed him of \$12 and then threw the body into the water. The two murderers escaped, but one was caught by a crowd of several hundred